

For the Journal.

Beggars and Impostors.

It is almost an every day occurrence in our town to see some "wreck," in human form, traveling the streets and pleading for a little money to obtain some provisions to allay hunger, or to enable them to get to their family and relatives, who are represented as living some 50 or 100 miles distant.

The majority of persons are possessed of hearts of sympathy, and their better inclination prompts them to give something when an appeal is made from one having the appearance of being in need. But how often are we deceived and imposed upon by those whose poverty has been caused by intemperance and whose only object is to get the money to buy "a little more rum."

Numerous cases of this kind have come within my observation during the past few weeks, all bearing a great similarity in their details, one of which I will briefly relate.

A few days since, a man of medium age, rather plainly but comfortably dressed, came into the store of —, and with hat in hand, in a very humble manner represented that he had been called away from home on business, was taken sick and had spent all his money, and in consequence of his poverty had to sleep in a barn the night previous, without having any supper. He said he was "extremely hungry," and only wished money enough to get his breakfast. On being furnished with the necessary funds, he left for the tavern.

My curiosity led me to watch him and ascertain by his actions whether his representations were true or false. On arriving at the door of the public house about two minutes from the time he entered, I witnessed the up-turning and down-running of a tumbler nearly full of good, new, corn whiskey!

I could not help having the impudence to ask him how he relished his breakfast, and gave him a little good advice. He very anti-humbly and jocosely replied that he felt a good deal better since partaking of his meal, and that if I would have the goodness to give him something to get his dinner with, he would let me off with a shilling.

Comments are needless. His dignity and pride of character as a man were gone. He could degrade himself with impunity by begging and misrepresenting. His associating with petty liquor venders and abusing himself with the immoderate use of strong drink, had prepared him for any emergency in the catalogue of meanness or crime, to gratify the appetite. "The tree is known by its fruit." W.

For the Journal.

MR. CLARK: As a citizen of the town of Perrysburg, permit me through your paper to ask those who have heretofore professed so much love for sobriety and temperance, why they do not come out and enforce their liquor law, which they were so eager to get passed?

The constitutionality of the law has ceased any longer to be a question of doubt. All the supreme judges in Ohio, since Corwin's resignation, are known to regard it as valid. It now remains with you to see it enforced. There is no place that needs its application more than this. Intemperance is greatly on the increase here, not because it is popular, but merely permitted by a kind of default or tacit permission.

In conversation with a hitherto temperance man a few days ago, I asked him why they did not enforce the law and test its worth? He replied that he did not like to

meddle with his neighbors' rights in business unless compelled to. Let me say to you that no one has any right to sell your neighbor, or any other person, intoxicating liquor. The whole traffic is denominated by law a nuisance, and the party selling is the aggressor; and you, as a citizen, have a right to defend yourselves and neighbors, by removing the nuisance in a lawful manner. The liquor vender has no more right to sell intoxicating drink than he has to keep a common brothel, or commit highway robbery. An individual may have the ability and power to do many things which cannot be recognized as right.

I hope the temperance men of this community will move in this matter, and put a stop to that which causes more difficulty and trouble than all other vices combined.

SPECTATOR.

A man has been arrested in New York, charged with destroying ladies' dresses at places of amusement, by throwing vitriol upon them.

Judge Hoffman, of New York City, has decided that the stock of the New Haven railroad, fraudulently issued by Schuyler, is valid against the company, and must come in with the other stock.

Great numbers of monkeys are said to be dying of cholera in the woods near Trinidad de Cuba. Hundreds may be seen lying dead on the ground, where they have fallen from the trees. It is said they were formerly affected in the same way by small pox, when that contagion prevailed there among the people.

An exchange paper says that camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison, one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism, was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture.

COLORED KNOW-NOTHINGS.—In New York colored persons, possessing property requisites, are allowed to vote. A Know-Nothing lodge of colored persons was organized in Elmira, New York, a short time since, being the eighth of that complexion in the state.

TO BE HUNG.—Alfred Artis, a colored man, is to be hung at Sidney, Shelby county, on Friday, Feb. 23d, for the murder of his daughter.

Another effort is to be made to dispose of the main line of the public works of Pennsylvania. The governor announces that "sealed proposals for the purchase of said main line, or any division thereof, will be received at the office of the secretary of the commonwealth until Monday, the first day of January next."

Although emery has been sought for in all parts of the world, it has been only found in two places—in the island of Naxos, in Greece, and at a few spots in Turkey. The annual production is at present limited to two thousand tons of Naxos stone, and sixteen hundred tons of Turkish.

KOSSUTH.—A London letter says, "Kossuth is at present domiciled at his residence in St. John's Wood, about a mile from Hyde Park corner. He is living retiredly, but sees a good many of his political friends, and it is understood is not without carrying on intrigues in Germany, through numerous agents attached to the revolutionary cause."

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, in a letter written to a gentleman in Dayton, furnishes the following recipe for the cure of scrofula:

"To one table spoonful of aqua fortis, two of strong clear vinegar is added, and two copper cents are dropped in, which creates a strong effervescence, and are left in till it ceases to sparkle. The preparation is twice per day applied to the sore with a soft rag."

All reports agree that the most favorable results follow the enactment of a stringent prohibitory liquor law in Connecticut.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—The Philadelphians affirm that their city contains more inhabitants than New York, although the census places the latter place one hundred thousand ahead. The Pennsylvanian says Philadelphia has twenty-four thousand more houses, and casts four thousand more votes than New York. It adds:

"Great efforts were of course made in New York, while the marshal was taking the census, to run the number of inhabitants up to the highest possible figure, in order to claim precedence of Philadelphia. With this object in view, the entire number of seamen on board all the vessels in port, during the several months the census was in the hands of the marshal, whether connected with foreign commerce or otherwise, was counted on board their vessels, again and again, in addition to being reckoned at their various places of residence. The transient population in the numerous hotels and private houses were taken into the account, and each head of a family was made to constitute a family, that the number of families might bear some approximation to the aggregate population, according to the usual mode of making the calculation. The floating population of New York cannot amount to less than one hundred thousand daily. The permanent population is not now, and we doubt much whether it ever has equaled that of Philadelphia. The greater vote in the latter city, and the larger number of houses, plainly indicate the truth of this assertion, and however mortifying it may be to the pride of the New Yorkers, they cannot avoid the convincing testimony of these two clear facts."

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE MORMONS.—Western papers inform us that the Salt Lake Mormons have determined to form a chain of Mormon stations throughout the western states and territories, at which the pilgrims to the Salt Lake, many of whom are very poor, may stop to recruit, or to pass the winter, and from which they may be helped forward by such aid as they require from the brethren. By this means it is expected that the Mormons will the more readily undertake the great journey through the United States and the far western wilderness. Arrangements have already been made for a Mormon settlement on the Kansas river, in Kansas territory, and stations of this kind are to be formed in a chain from Salt Lake eastward. This movement has a two fold character. First, it is intended to hasten the day when the territory of Utah will have sufficient population to demand admission into the Union as a State, and if the intentions of the Salt Lake chiefs be carried out, this will not be long hence, for it is stated, and, no doubt, truly, that there are one hundred thousand Mormons in Europe, all of whom are willing to emigrate to the Salt Lake. Next it is intended to establish Mormon churches or colonies in all the principal cities of the United States, so as to give the Salt Lake settlers friends who will defend their cause and congregations from which they may derive emigrants when desired.—Mormon preachers have already commenced operations at various cities, and in St. Louis there are stated to be two thousand Mormons. Brigham Young's calculation is, that such colonies scattered over the country must make his cause respected, by politicians at least, if by none else. There can be no doubt that the operations of this Salt Lake directory are conducted with great shrewdness so far as concerns the attainment of political importance and success. They are greatly pleased with the squatter sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill, and calculate to come into the Union under it. This is the idea held forth by the Desert News, which, of course, speaks the sentiments of Young and his associates. The last train which arrived at our western frontier from Salt Lake brought the intelligence that a fresh batch of missionaries had been appointed to go forth to the United States and Europe, and stir up the church, that emigrants might pour into Utah more rapidly, and so enable it to become a sovereign State. The troubles experienced with the government officers have made this desire quite ardent.

Firewood, sawed and split ready for use, is sold at \$7 per cord at Davenport, Iowa.

Healthy Women and Early Marriages.

The following remarks by Dr. C. M. Fitch, at his lecture the other evening, are too good to be lost: Speaking of the hereditary causes of consumption, the Doctor remarked, "I believe it to be utterly impossible to find a perfectly healthy child born of delicate, sickly parents. The unsound constitution of the parent is usually transmitted with increased intensity to the offspring, and no character of morbid predisposition, is more unfailingly transmitted than a predisposition to pulmonary consumption. When we consider the influence that the mother's health must exert on the health of her children, it is strange that so little attention should be paid to the physical education of girls. Why, from the hour of her birth, is a female child to be subjected to one eternal imprisonment? Why is she to be cooped up within doors, confined to patch work and nursing her doll, and taught to consider it quite unlady-like to move faster than the dignified gait of some animated dowager.—Turn your girls out of doors, let them play at ball and tindle the hoop, and laugh and shout as much as they please, they will be finer ladies for it at thirty, even if not quite so graceful at fifteen. By the laws of Lycurgus, the wise and immortal law-giver of the Spartan republic, the most especial attention was paid to the physical education of women, and no delicate, sickly women, on any account, were allowed to marry.—Supposing a provision like this would be carried into effect here! What an army of unmarried ladies we should very soon see!

If a young man wants to choose a wife, let him invite the lady he has in view, to take a walk, a long one, and when he comes back, if he finds his companion obliged to go to bed with a headache, let him look somewhere else for a wife, unless he is fond of paying doctor's bills."

Speaking of early marriages, the Doctor remarked, "In this country very few ladies are fit either physically or mentally to become mothers before they reach the age of twenty-one, twenty-two, or twenty-three, but so precocious are our young ladies, that if they happen to pass twenty without having made definite arrangements, they begin to consider themselves old maids, and before a school girl is fairly out of short dresses and pantalettes, she is looking up a beau."

Among the ancient Germans, than whom a finer race of men, physically, perhaps, never existed, it was death for any woman to marry before she was twenty, and were this law to be enacted and rigorously enforced among us, the amount of suffering, the actual amount of human life that would be saved thereby, is past all computation.—[Pitts. Gaz.]

WELLS ON THE DESERT.—A joint resolution has been passed by the California legislature, instructing the representatives of that State in Congress to exert themselves to obtain an appropriation for the sinking of wells in the Humboldt desert, Utah territory, for the relief of emigrants, cattle, and other trains journeying overland by that route to and from California. Nothing but alkaline water is met with on the surface in that vicinity, and, as a consequence, it is very fatal to cattle and horses. Of 8,839 head of cattle which started from the eastern side of the desert for California, by the Beckwith route, but 1,910 reached California alive.

DRIED APPLES.—Apples should be dried as soon as possible after they are cut, to have them light colored; stoves and kilns should be used in preference to putting them out on scaffolds to run their chance for rain or sunshine; and as soon as dried should be boxed up tight, to keep them from the insects which deposit their eggs among them and produce the worms which spoil so many of them. In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety.

"Boots"—which have been "going it" for a number of years, were "arrested" on a pair of legs at Farmersville, Va., last week, belonging to a counterfeiter. In the boots, besides the gent's feet and legs, were found six thousand dollars in spurious bank paper; also instruments about his person for changing ones into tens and tens into hundreds. The boots were safely locked up in jail, with the counterfeiter in 'em.